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**SAZEL: A COMPUTER PROGRAM TO FIND SUN  
AZIMUTH AND ELEVATION**

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APRIL 1980



US ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND  
LARGE CALIBER  
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A computer program, SAZEL, is presented which computes the sun azimuth and elevation angle from an observer's geographic location, local mean time, and calendar date. The method of computing the sun azimuth and elevation angle is discussed in detail and an application of its use is shown.		

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## FOREWORD

The azimuth and elevation of the sun are routinely determined by a navigator in the air and on the sea to find his vehicle's direction and line of position (LOP). A sun LOP, when used in conjunction with another LOP obtained from other celestial bodies (moon and Venus) or radio navigational aids, enables the navigator to locate his vehicle's position (latitude and longitude).

The method described in this report to find the sun's azimuth and elevation angles is based on a procedure which the author learned during undergraduate Navigator Training at Mather Air Force Base, CA. It is such an easy method that in a minute's time one can obtain the azimuth and elevation angle of the sun by using two tables: The Air Nautical Almanac and the H.O. 249 Sight Reduction Table.

Rather than manually extracting data from the tables, the necessary celestial mechanics and solar motion data have been programmed into a computer program, SAZEL. One need only know the time of day, position, and date to obtain positional data for the sun.

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## INTRODUCTION

To obtain data on rotational motions of projectiles in free flight, a device called a "yaw sonde" is used. The working details of the yaw sonde are described in references 1 through 4. Attitude data are obtained during the flight of a missile by making repeated measurements of the angle between the longitudinal axis of the missile and the sun. Any change in this angle can be approximated by a change in attitude of the missile, since the sun moves infinitesimally during a projectile's flight time.

In order for the yaw sonde to obtain measurements, it is necessary that the sun be within the field of view scanned by the yaw sonde during the flight of the missile. The interval between the first and last times the sun appears in the field of view for the interesting parts of the trajectory on a given day and at a given location is the "window". To determine the window, the sun position (consisting of azimuth and elevation) must be known or computed from other sun data. References 5 through 7 present various computer methods of determining the window. Common to every method, however, is a requirement for selected input data relative to the sun, which is obtained from references 8 and 9.

This report describes various methods of determining the sun's azimuth and elevation (for any year from 1965 through 2000) and, by the use of the computer program SAZEL, eliminates the requirement for input data obtained from references 8 and 9.

## DISCUSSION

### Sun Features

The sun exhibits certain features that contribute to its use in the yaw sonde method of measuring missile attitude:

1. Its position can be determined accurately at any instant in time.
2. A change in its position, in relation to the earth, is of so short a duration as to be negligible during the flight of most missiles.
3. It provides ample energy for the functioning of the yaw sonde.

## Sun Acquisition by a Yaw Sonde

The signals produced by the yaw sonde can be reduced to the spin rate of the projectile and the angle,  $\gamma$ , between the sun vector and the longitudinal axis of the projectile; or the angle,  $\sigma$ , between the sun vector and a normal-to-the projectile axis (fig 2). The convention adopted here is that  $\sigma$  is positive if the sun is toward the nose of the projectile and

$$\sigma = 90^\circ - \gamma \quad (1)$$

The ARRADCOM yaw sonde is capable of accepting values of  $\gamma$  from  $30^\circ$  to  $145^\circ$ ; then  $\sigma$  may vary from  $-55^\circ$  to  $+60^\circ$ .

Data reduction of signals for a typical 155 mm M549 projectile in free flight, using a yaw sonde, are then plotted against the time required to study the dynamic behavior throughout its trajectory. Figures 4 and 5 show, respectively, the spin (PHI DOT) and the angular motion ( $\Sigma N$ ) vs time (ref 10).

## Time Computation

The Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) of a firing is found by noting the Local Mean Time (LMT) at the instant of firing and converting as follows:

$$GMT = LMT + IZREF \text{ (West Longitude)} \quad (2a)$$

$$GMT = LMT - IZREF \text{ (East Longitude)} \quad (2b)$$

Values of IZREF for each state in the U.S. are given in table 1. For locations outside the U.S., the value of IZREF can be found in reference 8. As an example, the GMT at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, for LMT equals 0830 is found to be 1530 since IZREF equals 0700 according to table 1.

## Celestial Angle Relations

Figure 1 shows the angular position of the sun and the observer with reference to the earth, along with the symbols and sign conventions. The positional system employed here (ref 12) is one which easily defines the position of an observer on the earth by latitude and longitude. A point on the earth directly beneath the sun, its subpoint (SS, fig 1), could just as easily be defined by its latitude and longitude. The usual point of reference for longitude (fig 1) is the Greenwich Meridian (GM)  $0^\circ$  longitude. The longitude component of the position of the sun's subpoint, SS, is usually expressed as a hour angle either from the Greenwich Meridian (the Greenwich Hour Angle, GHA) or from the observer's

meridian (the Local Hour Angle, LHA). Longitude is measured east or west from  $0^\circ$  through  $180^\circ$ , but hour angles are always measured westward, either from GM or the observer's meridian from  $0^\circ$  through  $360^\circ$ . The Local Hour Angle is computed as follows:

$$LHA = GHA - \text{West Longitude} \quad (3a)$$

$$LHA = GHA + \text{East Longitude} \quad (3b)$$

Many angular measurements, such as those shown in figure 1, are referenced to the equator (e.g., the latitude of the observer and the declination (Dec) of the sun) or to the celestial horizon for the elevation of the sun. The declination of the sun is also the latitude of its subpoint. Latitude is measured north or south of the equator,  $0^\circ$  through  $90^\circ$  at the poles. Declination is limited to approximately  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  travel north or south of the equator (due to the orbit of the earth about the sun and the tilt of the earth's north-south axis).

Finally, we need to define the angular direction in which to look for the sun. Figure 3 shows that the azimuth of the sun, ZN, from an observer's position, is measured clockwise from north to a line joining the observer's position and the subpoint of the sun.

#### Determination of GHA and Declination of the Sun

Two methods of finding the GHA and Dec of the sun are presented. The first method requires a simple reference to the Air Nautical Almanac for a specific date and GMT. [Table 2 is extracted from the almanac (ref 8).] As an example, for 28 Oct 1978 at 1530 GMT, the almanac states that the GHA equals  $56^\circ 32.5'$  ( $56.542^\circ$ ) and the Dec = S  $13^\circ 08.4'$  ( $-13.14^\circ$ ). The second method (ref 11) employs the use of table 3 and is explained in the table. It is an emergency method of computing the sun's GHA and Dec if the almanac is not available. At first glance, it seems cumbersome; but, with practice, the computation is accomplished in a minute's time. Using the same example as above and following the explanation in table 3, we would compute GHA equals  $56^\circ 33'$  ( $56.55^\circ$ ) and Dec equals S  $13^\circ 09'$  ( $-13.15^\circ$ ). This method has been programmed into the computer program, SAZEL. User input to the program is explained in appendix A and a listing of SAZEL is provided in appendix B.

#### Determination of the Sun's LHA, Elevation, and Azimuth

Once the GHA and Dec of the sun have been found, based on the date and GMT, the azimuth (ZN) and elevation (HC) of the sun can be found if we know the latitude and longitude of the observer. Through the use of the Sight Reduction Tables for Air Navigation (ref 11),

we can find the azimuth and elevation of the sun. (Table 4 is an extract from reference 11 to use as an example.) Using the GHA and Dec found earlier, and placing the observer at Yuma Proving Ground, latitude equals  $32.8811^\circ$  and longitude equals  $114.3028^\circ$ , we proceed to find the LHA using equation 3a, thus

$$\text{LHA} = 56.5500^\circ - 114.3028^\circ$$

$$\text{LHA} = 302.2472^\circ \quad (360^\circ \text{ has been added to make LHA positive})$$

Entering table 4 with the LHA, Dec, and latitude, we find the azimuth and elevation of the sun by interpolation; thus,  $\text{HO} = 18^\circ 11'$  and  $Z = ZN = 120^\circ$ . The computer program, SAZEL, computes HC and ZN using rudimentary principles of trigonometry.

#### Six Degrees-of-Freedom Simulation of Free Flight Missile Using SAZEL

For a simulated trajectory of a free flight missile, using a modified six degrees-of-freedom (6-DOF) trajectory program (ref 13) and SAZEL, the angular motion,  $\sigma$ , can be plotted against time as shown in figure 6. Figure 6 represents a simulation of the 155 mm M549 projectile which was fired at Yuma Proving Ground (ref 10) compared to the actual recorded angular motion shown in figure 4. The azimuth and elevation of the sun can be represented by a vector S, as shown in figure 3. The vector S can further be represented by unit vector components  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , and  $S_3$ . The attitude of the missile, as contained in reference 13, is represented by the vector P. Vector P is also represented by its unit vector components  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ , and  $P_3$ . The dot product of these unit vectors enables us to find  $\gamma$  and finally,  $\sigma$ , which we are ultimately interested in plotting against time.  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , and  $S_3$  in the earth frame are as follows:

$$S_1 = \cos \text{HC} \cos \text{ZN} \quad (4a)$$

$$S_2 = \sin \text{HC} \quad (4b)$$

$$S_3 = \cos \text{HC} \sin \text{ZN} \quad (4c)$$

The angle  $\gamma$  is then computed as follows:

$$\gamma = \text{arc cos } (S_1 P_1 + S_2 P_2 + S_3 P_3)$$

and ultimately we find  $\sigma$  from equation 1.

## Accuracy

The calibration of the yaw sonde is such that system acquisition has been reported to be  $\pm \frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ . The method of computation using SAZEL is reported in the Air Nautical Almanac to be  $\pm 1'$  ( $0.017^{\circ}$ ) for GHA and  $\pm 2'$  ( $0.033^{\circ}$ ) for Dec of the sun. Small errors in the computation of azimuth and elevation would be inherent due to GHA and Dec from the above computation and changing missile position. The effect of changing latitude and longitude after launch on the computation of GHA, LHA, HC, and ZN, can be minimized by using the latitude and longitude at the midpoint of a trajectory. Another error is introduced through the necessary assumption of unchanging altitude from ground level. Finally, an error which affects both computation of sun elevation and data acquisition is atmospheric refraction. Refraction is a complicated function of height above the earth and apparent elevation of the sun. The refraction is further dependent on the temperature of the atmosphere at the height of observation. At any given apparent sun elevation, the refraction decreases with increasing altitude. Refraction is further decreased if the atmosphere is warmer than normal at the height of observation. For the flight of most missiles, the refraction encountered should be no greater than  $-20'$  ( $0.333^{\circ}$ ) under the worst conditions-- sea level, colder than normal atmosphere, and sun on the horizon.

The overall error for ranges under 30km and altitudes from ground level to 30 km, using the midpoint trajectory latitude and longitude, is estimated to be  $\pm \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  for any simulation.

## RESULTS

The reader can compare the manual method of computation for LHA, GHA, AZ and HC to that derived from SAZEL. Very close agreement is shown between the results obtained from the SAZEL program (app A) and those extracted from the Air Almanac and Sightreading Tables, as follows:

Source	LHA (computed)	GHA	DEC	AZ	HC
Air Almanac		56.5417°	-13,1400°		
Sightreading Tables	302.2472°	56.5500°	-13.1500°		
Sight Reduction Method	302.2472°			120.0000°	18.1833°
SAZEL		56.5333°	-13.1392°	119.8569°	18.2251°

Comparing the actual angular motion in figure 4 to the simulated angular motion in figure 6, close agreement is obvious. Note that the actual flight would result in Sigma N from the apparent sun due to refraction. A suitable aerodynamic coefficient package and the test data (record of firing data for the actual flight) are necessary to obtain accurate results.

### CONCLUSIONS

SAZEL, a computer program, has been developed which determines the azimuth and elevation angles of the sun quickly and accurately, without using tabulated sun data available in the published literature. In comparison with the yaw-sonde method (which does rely on previously published data), SAZEL has been demonstrated to be a viable tool in simulating the angular motion of missiles during free flight.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Update, with SAZEL, the ARRADCOM computer program for determining appropriate times (windows) for firing projectiles equipped with yaw sondes. (The trial version is now working.)
2. Complete the 6-DOF trajectory program using SAZEL which allows computation of projectile angular motion motion (yaw sonde sun angle, Sigma N) vs time for plotting on the ARRADCOM graphics terminal. (The trial version is now working.)

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Table 1. IZREF conversion from local time to Greenwich time

<sup>1</sup>Summer (daylight-saving) time, one hour fast on the time given (-100) is kept in these states from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October, changing at 02<sup>h</sup> 00<sup>m</sup> local clock time.

<sup>2</sup>This applies to the greater portion of the state.

Table 2. Extract from Air Nautical Almanac

602 (DAY 301) GREENWICH P. M. 1978 OCTOBER 28 (SATURDAY)

GMT	SUN		ARIES		VENUS-4.0		JUPITER-1.7		SATURN 1.1		MOON		Lat.	Moon-set	Off.	
	GHA	Dec.	GHA	Dec.	GHA	Dec.	GHA	Dec.	GHA	Dec.	GHA	Dec.				
12 00	4 02.3	S13 05.5	216 2E.6	350 05 S24 04	86 11 N18 41	53 18 N 8 52	41 48 N 2 05	N								
10	6 32.3	05.7	218 55.C	352 35	88 41	55 48	44 13 03									
20	9 02.3	05.8	221 29.5	355 06	91 12	58 19	46 38 02	72	15 37	-02						
30	11 32.3	05.9	223 55.9	357 36	93 42	60 49	49 04 2 00	70	15 38	00						
40	14 02.4	06.1	226 3C.3	0 07	96 12	63 19	51 29 1 59	68	15 33	+03						
50	16 32.4	06.2	229 0C.7	2 37	98 43	65 50	53 55 57	66	15 32	05						
13 00	19 02.4	S13 06.4	231 31.1	5 08 S24 04	101 13 N18 41	68 20 N 8 52	56 20 N 1 55	62	15 30	07						
10	21 32.4	06.5	234 01.5	7 38	103 43	70 51	58 45 54									
20	24 02.4	06.6	236 31.9	10 09	106 14	73 21	61 11 52	60	15 29	09						
30	26 32.4	06.8	239 02.3	12 40	108 44	75 51	63 36 50	58	15 28	10						
40	29 02.4	06.9	241 32.7	15 10	111 15	78 22	66 02 49	56	15 27	11						
50	31 32.4	07.1	244 03.2	17 41	113 45	80 52	68 27 47	54	15 27	12						
14 00	34 02.4	S13 07.2	246 33.6	20 11 S24 03	116 15 N18 41	83 23 N 8 52	70 52 N 1 45	52	15 26	12						
10	36 32.4	07.3	249 04.0	22 42	118 46	85 53	73 18 44	50	15 26	13						
20	39 02.4	07.5	251 34.4	25 12	121 16	88 23	75 43 42	45	15 25	15						
30	41 32.4	07.6	254 04.8	27 43	123 46	90 54	78 09 40	40	15 24	16						
40	44 02.5	07.7	256 35.2	30 14	126 17	93 24	80 34 39	35	15 23	17						
50	46 32.5	07.9	259 05.6	32 44	128 47	95 54	83 00 37	30	15 22	18						
15 00	49 02.5	S13 08.0	261 36.0	35 15 S24 03	131 13 N18 41	98 25 N 8 52	85 25 N 1 36	20	15 21	20						
10	51 32.5	08.2	264 06.4	37 45	133 48	100 55	87 50 34	10	15 20	22						
20	54 02.5	08.3	266 36.8	40 16	136 18	103 25	90 16 32		15 18	23						
30	56 32.5	08.4	269 07.3	42 47	138 49	105 56	92 41 31	10	15 17	25						
40	59 02.5	08.6	271 37.7	45 17	141 19	108 26	95 07 29	20	15 16	26						
50	61 32.5	08.7	274 08.1	47 48	143 49	110 57	97 32 27	30	15 15	28						
16 00	64 02.5	S13 08.9	276 38.5	50 18 S24 02	146 20 N18 41	113 27 N 8 52	99 57 N 1 26	35	15 14	29						
10	66 32.5	09.0	279 08.9	52 49	148 50	115 57	102 23 24	40	15 13	30						
20	69 02.5	09.1	281 39.3	55 19	151 21	118 28	104 48 22	45	15 12	31						
30	71 32.5	09.3	284 09.7	57 50	153 51	120 58	107 14 21	50	15 10	33						
40	74 02.6	09.4	286 40.1	60 21	156 21	123 28	109 39 19	52	15 10	34						
50	76 32.6	09.6	289 10.5	62 51	158 52	125 59	112 04 17	54	15 09	35						
17 00	79 02.6	S13 09.7	291 41.3	65 22 S24 02	161 22 N18 41	128 29 N 8 52	114 30 N 1 16	56	15 08	35						
10	81 32.6	09.8	294 11.3	67 52	163 52	131 00	116 55 14	58	15 08	37						
20	84 02.6	10.0	296 41.3	70 23	166 23	133 30	119 20 12	60	15 07	38						
30	86 32.6	10.1	299 12.2	72 53	168 53	136 00	121 46 11		S							
40	89 02.6	10.3	301 42.5	75 24	171 24	138 31	124 11 09									
50	91 32.6	10.4	304 13.3	77 55	173 54	141 01	126 37 08									
18 00	94 02.6	S13 10.5	306 43.4	80 25 S24 01	176 24 N18 41	143 32 N 8 52	129 02 N 1 06									
10	96 32.6	10.7	309 13.3	82 56	178 55	146 02	131 27 04									
20	99 02.6	10.8	311 44.3	85 26	181 25	148 32	133 53 03									
30	101 32.6	11.0	314 14.4	87 57	183 55	151 03	136 18 1 01									
40	104 02.6	11.1	316 45.5	90 27	186 26	153 33	138 44 0 59									
50	106 32.7	11.2	319 15.5	92 58	188 56	156 03	141 09 58	0		55						
19 00	109 02.7	S13 11.4	321 45.9	95 29 S24 00	191 27 N18 41	158 34 N 8 52	143 34 N 0 56	7	56	56	31					
10	111 32.7	11.5	324 16.3	97 59	193 57	161 04	146 00 54	13	55	58	30					
20	114 02.7	11.7	326 46.7	100 30	196 27	163 34	148 25 53	16	54	59	29					
30	116 32.7	11.8	329 17.1	103 00	198 58	166 05	150 51 51	20	53	60	28					
40	119 02.7	11.9	331 47.1	105 31	201 28	168 35	153 16 49	22	52	61	27					
50	121 32.7	12.1	334 17.4	108 02	203 58	171 06	155 41 48	25	51	62	26					
20 00	124 02.7	S13 12.2	336 48.3	110 32 S24 00	206 29 N18 41	173 36 N 8 52	158 07 N 0 46	27	50	64	25					
10	126 32.7	12.3	339 18.6	113 03	208 59	176 06	160 32 44	29	49	65	24					
20	129 02.7	12.5	341 49.2	115 33	211 30	178 37	162 57 43	31	48	66	23					
30	131 32.7	12.6	344 19.6	118 04	214 00	181 07	165 23 41	33	47	67	22					
40	134 02.7	12.8	346 50.0	120 34	216 30	183 37	167 48 39	35	46	68	21					
50	136 32.7	12.9	349 20.4	123 05	219 01	186 08	170 14 38	37	45	69	20					
21 00	139 02.8	S13 13.0	351 50.6	125 36 S23 59	221 31 N18 41	188 38 N 8 52	172 39 N 0 36	38	44	70	19					
10	141 32.8	13.2	354 21.2	128 06	224 01	191 09	175 04 34	40	43	71	18					
20	144 02.8	13.3	356 51.6	130 37	226 32	193 39	177 30 33	42	42	72	17					
30	146 32.8	13.5	359 22.0	133 07	229 02	196 09	179 55 31	43	41	73	16					
40	149 02.8	13.6	1 52.5	135 38	231 33	198 40	182 20 29	45	40	74	15					
50	151 32.8	13.7	4 22.9	138 09	234 03	201 10	184 46 28	46	39	76	14					
22 00	154 02.8	S13 13.9	6 53.3	140 39 S23 59	236 33 N18 41	203 41 N 8 52	187 11 N 0 26	47	38	77	13					
10	156 32.8	14.0	9 23.7	143 10	239 04	206 11	189 37 24	49	37	78	12					
20	159 02.8	14.2	11 54.1	145 40	241 34	208 41	192 02 23	50	36	79	11					
30	161 32.8	14.3	14 24.5	148 11	244 04	211 12	194 27 21	51	35	80	10					
40	164 02.8	14.4	16 54.9	150 41	246 35	213 42	196 53 19	53	34							
50	166 32.8	14.6	19 25.3	153 12	249 05	216 12	199 18 18	53	33							
23 00	169 02.8	S13 14.7	21 55.7	155 43 S23 58	251 36 N18 41	218 43 N 8 51	201 43 N 0 16	54	53							
10	171 32.9	14.9	24 26.1	158 13	254 06	221 13	204 09 14	55	52							
20	174 02.9	15.0	26 56.6	160 44	256 36	223 43	206 34 13	56	51							
30	176 32.9	15.1	29 27.0	163 14	259 07	226 14	208 59 11									
40	179 02.9	15.3	31 57.4	165 45	261 37	228 44	211 25 09									
50	181 32.9	15.4	34 27.8	168 15	264 07	231 15	213 50 08									
<u>Days</u>		15 00.0	50 00.8	15 03.5 N0 0.5	15 02.2 S0 0.1	15 02.3 S0 0.1	14 32.3 S0 0.9	14	32.4	50	09.9					
Age 264																

Table 3. GHA and declination of the sun for the years 1965-2000

### (a) Interpolation for E and Dec

(c) Interpolation for Hours of O.T.

Year	Corr.	Year	Corr.	Year	Corr.
1965	$h$	1977	$h_4$	1989	$h$
1966	$+4$	1978	$+7$	1990	$+9$
1967	$-7$	1979	$+5$	1991	$+3$
1968	$-13$	1980	$-11$	1992	$-9$
"	$+11$	"	$+13$	"	$+15^*$
1969	$+5$	1981	$+7$	1993	$+10$
1970	$-1$	1982	$+1$	1994	$+4$
1971	$-12$	1983	$-4$	1995	$-2$
1972	$-12$	1984	$-10$	1996	$-8$
"	$+12$	"	$+14$	"	$+16^*$
1973	$+6$	1985	$+6$	1997	$+10$
1974	$0$	1986	$+8$	1998	$+4$
1975	$-6$	1987	$-4$	1999	$-1$
1976	$"$	1988	$-9$	2000	$-7$
"	$+12$	"	$+15^*$	"	$+17^*$

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After Feb. 29

Table 3.  
(Cont'd)

	(d) Hours and Tens and Minutes of Minutes of GMT					
	00m	10m	20m	30m	40m	50m
h	° ' .	° ' .	° ' .	° ' .	° ' .	° ' .
00	175 00	177 30	180 00	182 30	185 00	187 30
01	190 00	192 30	195 00	197 30	200 00	202 30
02	205 00	207 30	210 00	212 30	215 00	217 30
03	220 00	222 30	225 00	227 30	230 00	232 30
04	235 00	237 30	240 00	242 30	245 00	247 30
05	250 00	252 30	255 00	257 30	260 00	262 30
06	265 00	267 30	270 00	272 30	275 00	277 30
07	280 00	282 30	285 00	287 30	290 00	292 30
08	295 00	297 30	300 00	302 30	305 00	307 30
09	310 00	312 30	315 00	317 30	320 00	322 30
10	325 00	327 30	330 00	332 30	335 00	337 30
11	340 00	342 30	345 00	347 30	350 00	352 30
12	355 00	357 30	360 00	362 30	365 00	367 30
13	370 00	372 30	375 00	377 30	380 00	382 30
14	385 00	387 30	390 00	392 30	395 00	397 30
15	400 00	42 30	45 00	47 30	50 00	52 30
16	55 00	57 30	60 00	62 30	65 00	67 30
17	70 00	72 30	75 00	77 30	80 00	82 30
18	85 00	87 30	90 00	92 30	95 00	97 30
19	100 00	102 30	105 00	107 30	110 00	112 30
20	115 00	117 30	120 00	122 30	125 00	127 30
21	130 00	132 30	135 00	137 30	140 00	142 30
22	145 00	147 30	150 00	152 30	155 00	157 30
23	160 00	162 30	165 00	167 30	170 00	172 30

	(e) Minutes and Seconds of GMT					
	00	00	00	00	00	00
h	°	'	"	°	'	"
00	00	00	00	00	00	00
01	00	00	00	00	00	00
02	00	00	00	00	00	00
03	00	00	00	00	00	00
04	00	00	00	00	00	00
05	00	00	00	00	00	00
06	00	00	00	00	00	00
07	00	00	00	00	00	00
08	00	00	00	00	00	00
09	00	00	00	00	00	00
10	00	00	00	00	00	00
11	00	00	00	00	00	00
12	00	00	00	00	00	00
13	00	00	00	00	00	00
14	00	00	00	00	00	00
15	00	00	00	00	00	00
16	00	00	00	00	00	00
17	00	00	00	00	00	00
18	00	00	00	00	00	00
19	00	00	00	00	00	00
20	00	00	00	00	00	00
21	00	00	00	00	00	00
22	00	00	00	00	00	00
23	00	00	00	00	00	00

#### EXPLANATION

These data make possible the determination of the GHA and declination of the Sun for any time during the years 1965–2000. Table 3a gives E (Equation of Time) and declination of the Sun for the argument "Orbit Time" O.T., the latter formed by applying the h correction from Table 3b to the nearest integral hour of GMT. In leap years the upper value of the h correction is to be used for January and February, and the lower h value for the rest of the year. Thus, O.T.'s corresponding to GMT's of 1631 February 29 and 0529 March 1, 1968, are 0400 February 29 and 1600 March 1, respectively.

Corrections to E and declination for O.T. are determined by entering Table 3c with differences between consecutive values of E and declination as horizontal argument, and the vertical column with number of hours of O.T. as vertical argument.

The GHA is obtained by adding to the corrected E the value of the diurnal arc obtained from Tables 3d and 3c. The latter two tables must be entered with argument GMT.

EXAMPLE – October 28, 1978, GMT=15h30m01s

O.T.=GMT(nearest integral hour)+Corr.(Table 3b)  
O.T.=Oct. 28<sup>d</sup>16<sup>h</sup>+01<sup>m</sup>h = Oct. 28<sup>d</sup>17<sup>h</sup>

Table 3a, Oct. 28<sup>d</sup>0.T. 9°02'(+01') S 12°55' (+20')

Table 3c, 17<sup>h</sup>0.T. +01' +14'

E, Dec., Oct. 28<sup>d</sup>17<sup>h</sup> +01' +14'  
Table 3d, 15<sup>h</sup>30<sup>m</sup> GMT 9°03'

Table 3e, 0<sup>m</sup>01<sup>s</sup> GMT 47'30'

Sum, GHA, Sun 00'

Sum, Dec., Sun 56°33' S 13°09'

Table 4. Extracts from sight reduction tables for air navigation

N. Lat. [LHA greater than  $180^\circ$ .....Zn= $Z$   
[LHA less than  $180^\circ$ .....Zn= $360-Z$

S. Lat. [LHA greater than  $180^\circ$ .....Zn= $180-Z$   
[LHA less than  $180^\circ$ .....Zn= $180+Z$

**DECLINATION ( $0^\circ-14^\circ$ ) CONTRARY NAME TO LATITUDE**

4°		5°		6°		7°		8°		9°		10°		11°		12°		13°		14°		
Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z		
15°26'	34	105	145°26' 34°105	106	141°18' 35°107	107	134°43' 35°108	108	130°08' 35°109	109	115°58' 35°110	110	110°58' 35°110	110	111°23' 36°110	112	112°07' 36°111	111	113°36' 36°112	112	113°11' 36°113	113
1615	34	106	154°15' 35°106	106	150°06' 35°107	107	141°21' 35°108	108	135°56' 35°109	109	132°11' 35°110	110	124°6' 36°111	110	111°34' 36°112	112	112°26' 36°113	113	114°26' 36°114	114		
1704	34	106	163°03' 35°107	107	151°55' 35°108	108	144°21' 35°109	109	140°49' 35°110	110	145°36' 35°111	111	125°7' 36°112	112	122°1' 36°113	113	114°45' 36°114	114	114°29' 36°115	115		
1793	35	107	171°18' 35°107	107	168°18' 35°108	108	164°43' 35°109	109	153°22' 35°110	110	145°36' 35°111	111	142°20' 36°112	112	134°2' 36°113	113	130°8' 36°114	114	129°32' 36°115	115		
1842	-35	107	180°07' 36°108	108	173°31' 35°109	109	165°56' 36°110	110	162°20' 36°111	111	154°44' 36°112	112	150°8' 37°112	112	143°1' 36°113	113	135°55' 37°114	114	115°55' 37°115	115		
1930	35	108	185°55' 36°109	109	181°19' 36°110	110	174°31' 36°111	111	163°31' 36°112	112	155°55' 37°113	113	151°8' 37°114	114	141°37' 37°115	115	140°4' 37°116	116	129°5' 37°117	117		
2019	35	108	190°19' 36°110	110	181°31' 36°111	111	175°07' 37°112	112	171°18' 37°113	113	164°1' 37°114	114	160°4' 37°115	115	152°7' 37°116	116	141°2' 37°117	117	129°6' 37°118	118		
2107	36	109	190°31' 36°110	110	195°55' 37°111	111	191°18' 36°112	112	184°2' 37°113	113	180°5' 37°114	114	172°8' 38°115	115	165°0' 37°116	116	154°8' 37°117	117	145°8' 37°118	118		
2155	36	110	211°19' 37°111	111	204°2' 36°112	112	192°9' 38°113	113	185°1' 37°114	114	184°38' 38°115	115	173°6' 37°116	116	165°9' 38°117	117	154°39' 38°118	118	129°9' 38°119	119		
2242	-36	111	220°06' 37°111	111	219°29' 37°112	112	205°2' 37°113	113	193°38' 38°114	114	193°38' 38°115	115	186°0' 38°116	116	182°2' 38°117	117	174°38' 38°118	118	167°38' 38°119	119		
2330	37	111	225°33' 37°112	112	221°16' 37°113	113	213°39' 37°114	114	210°2' 38°115	115	196°16' 38°116	116	190°8' 38°117	117	174°38' 38°118	118	172°38' 38°119	119	150°38' 38°120	120		
2417	37	112	234°0' 37°113	113	230°3' 37°114	114	222°26' 38°115	115	214°48' 38°116	116	203°1' 38°117	117	195°3' 39°118	118	191°9' 39°119	119	175°1' 39°120	120	150°2' 39°121	121		
2504	37	113	242°4' 37°113	113	234°2' 37°114	114	223°55' 38°115	115	215°38' 38°116	116	203°17' 38°117	117	193°17' 39°118	118	193°38' 39°119	119	175°38' 39°120	120	150°38' 39°121	121		
2551	37	113	251°4' 38°114	114	243°38' 38°115	115	235°8' 38°116	116	231°39' 38°117	117	224°40' 38°118	118	222°2' 38°119	119	212°3' 38°120	120	204°3' 38°121	121	192°3' 38°122	122	150°38' 38°123	123
2638	-38	114	260°0' 38°115	115	252°22' 39°116	116	244°3' 38°117	117	240°45' 38°118	118	232°35' 39°119	119	224°6' 39°119	119	207' 39°120	120	120°27' 39°121	121	207' 39°122	122	150°38' 39°123	123
2724	38	115	264°38' 38°116	116	260°8' 39°117	117	252°45' 40°118	118	241°10' 39°119	119	233°31' 40°120	120	225°1' 41°121	121	221°10' 40°122	122	213°30' 41°123	123	204°9' 41°124	124		
2811	39	115	272°2' 39°116	116	263°3' 39°117	117	254°29' 40°118	118	245°34' 40°119	119	235°39' 40°120	120	225°41' 40°121	121	223°24' 41°122	122	213°12' 41°123	123	206°12' 41°124	124		
2856	39	116	281°1' 39°117	117	273°8' 39°118	118	265°9' 40°119	119	261°40°120	120	258°40°121	121	223°37' 41°122	122	223°37' 41°123	123	225°56' 41°124	124	224°14' 41°125	125		
2942	39	117	290°3' 40°118	118	274°3' 40°119	119	274°43' 40°120	120	262°22' 40°121	121	254°42' 41°122	122	225°42' 41°123	123	241°28' 41°124	124	233°38' 41°125	125	225°30' 41°126	126		
3027	-39	118	2948°40' 40°118	118	2827°40' 40°119	119	2827°40' 40°120	120	2747°40' 41°121	121	2706°41°122	122	2625°42°123	123	2543°43°124	124	2520°42°125	125	2502°42°126	126		

**DECLINATION ( $0^\circ-14^\circ$ ) CONTRARY NAME TO LATITUDE**

4°		5°		6°		7°		8°		9°		10°		11°		12°		13°		14°		
Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z	Hc	d	Z		
15°11'	35	105	143°36' 36°106	106	132°25' 36°107	107	124°19' 36°108	108	112°33' 36°109	109	110°58' 36°110	110	110°58' 36°110	110	110°58' 36°111	111	102°13' 37°112	112	101°11' 37°113	113	91°36' 37°114	114
1559	35	106	152°4' 36°107	107	144°35' 36°108	108	132°37' 36°109	109	130°1' 36°110	110	124°24' 36°111	111	114°48' 37°112	112	111°48' 37°113	113	105°58' 37°114	114	95°58' 37°115	115		
1648	36	106	1612' 36°107	107	150°6' 36°108	108	142°36' 36°109	109	136°1' 36°110	110	134°48' 36°111	111	123°35' 37°112	112	115°58' 37°113	113	104°44' 37°114	114	95°29' 37°115	115		
1736	36	107	1700' 36°108	108	1624' 36°109	109	150°48' 36°110	110	141°35' 37°111	111	135°38' 37°112	112	122°21' 37°113	113	112°21' 37°114	114	104°37' 37°115	115	95°29' 37°116	116		
1824	-36	108	1748' 36°109	109	1635' 37°110	110	158' 37°111	111	152°22' 37°112	112	145°38' 38°113	113	142°37' 38°114	114	130°37' 38°115	115	125°37' 38°116	116	115°29' 38°117	117		
1912	37	108	1835' 36°109	109	1759' 37°110	110	1722' 37°111	111	1645' 37°112	112	1608' 37°113	113	1531' 38°114	114	153' 37°115	115	145' 37°116	116	133' 37°117	117		
1959	36	109	1923' 37°110	110	1809' 37°111	111	1732' 37°112	112	1626' 37°113	113	1518' 37°114	114	1459' 38°115	115	136' 38°116	116	124' 38°117	117	117' 38°118	118		
2047	37	110	2010' 37°111	111	1933' 37°112	112	1818' 37°113	113	1741' 37°114	114	1604' 38°115	115	1505' 38°116	116	1423' 38°117	117	1345' 38°118	118	127' 38°119	119		
2134	37	110	2057' 37°111	111	2020' 38°112	112	1942' 37°113	113	1905' 38°114	114	1827' 38°115	115	1749' 39°116	116	1625' 39°117	117	1547' 39°118	118	1420' 39°119	119		
2221	-37	111	2144' 38°112	112	2106' 37°113	113	2029' 38°114	114	1951' 39°115	115	1829' 38°116	116	1749' 39°117	117	1625' 39°118	118	1523' 39°119	119	1429' 39°120	120		
2308	37	112	2231' 38°112	112	2153' 38°113	113	2115' 38°114	114	2036' 38°115	115	1958' 39°116	116	1816' 39°117	117	1784' 39°118	118	1637' 39°119	119	1558' 39°120	120		
2355	38	112	2317' 38°113	113	2239' 38°114	114	2201' 38°115	115	2122' 38°116	116	2043' 39°117	117	1916' 39°118	118	1785' 39°119	119	1642' 39°120	120	1501' 39°121	121		
2441	38	113	2403' 38°114	114	2325' 38°115	115	2246' 38°116	116	2166' 39°117	117	2047' 39°118	118	1916' 39°119	119	1785' 39°120	120	1626' 39°121	121	1503' 39°122	122		
2528	39	114	2449' 38°115	115	2410' 38°116	116	2331' 38°117	117	2252' 39°118	118	2123' 39°119	119	2049' 39°120	120	1849' 39°121	121	1726' 39°122	122	1504' 39°123	123		
2613	-38	114	2535' 39°115	115	2456' 39°116	116	2416' 39°117	117	2337' 39°118	118	2257' 39°119	119	2217' 39°120	120	1913' 39°121	121	1849' 39°122	122	1505' 39°123	123		
2659	39	115	2620' 39°116	116	2541' 40°117	117	2501' 40°118	118	2341' 40°119	119	2230' 41°120	120	2220' 41°121	121	2139' 41°122	122	2058' 41°123	123	1917' 41°124	124		
2745	40	116	2675' 39°116	116	2616' 41°118	118	2586' 41°119	119	2425' 41°120	120</												

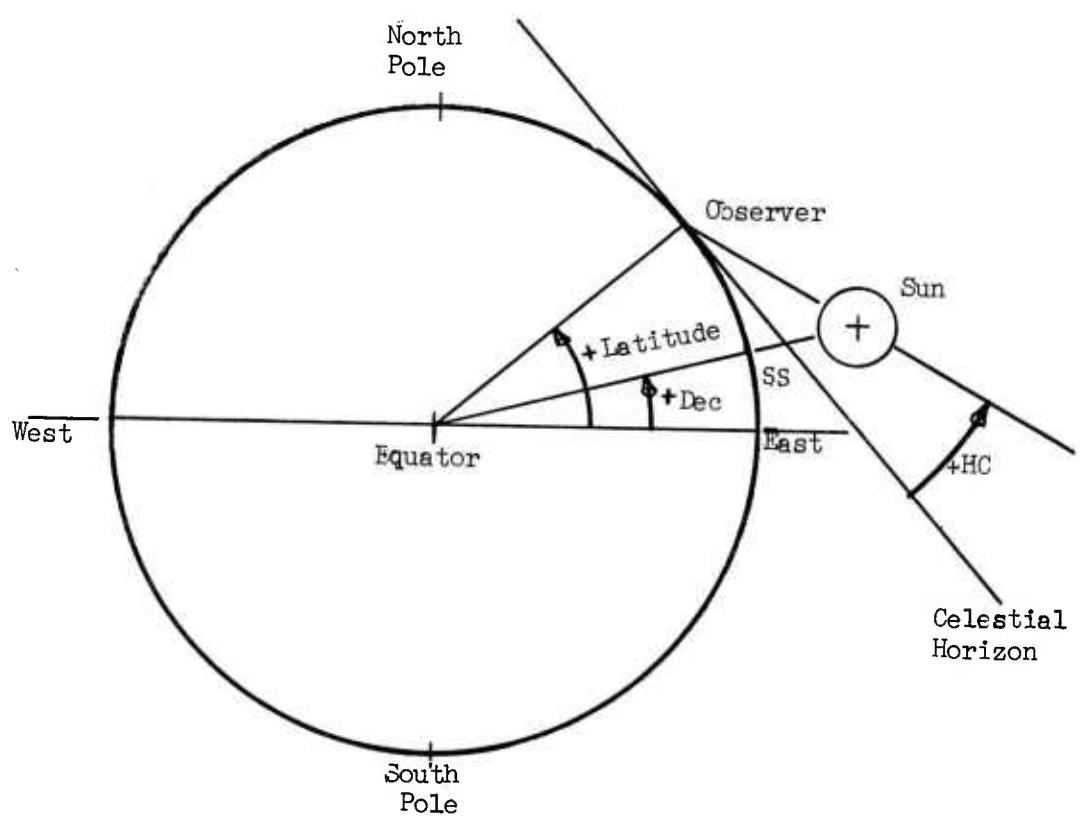
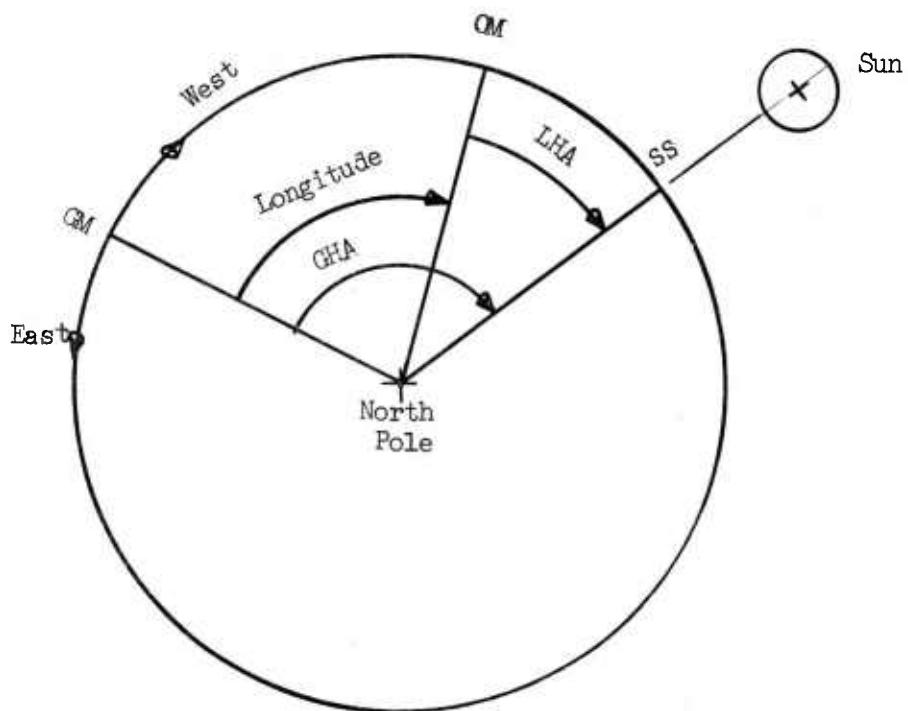


Figure 1. Celestial angle relations.

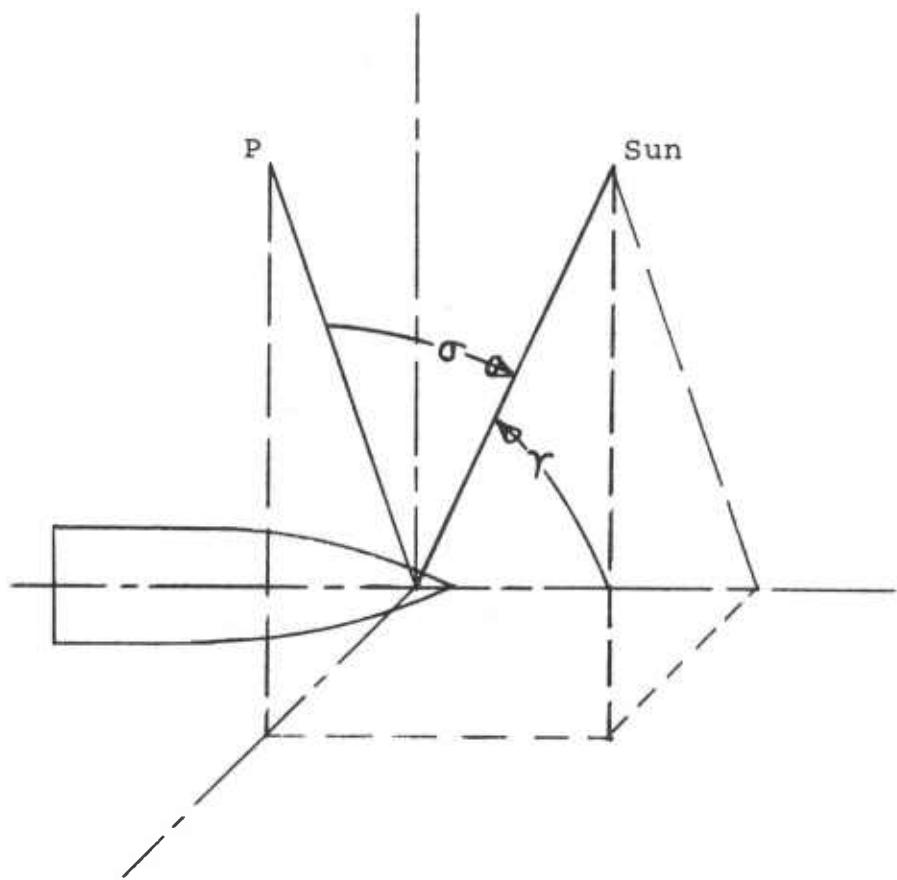


Figure 2. Definition of gamma and sigma.

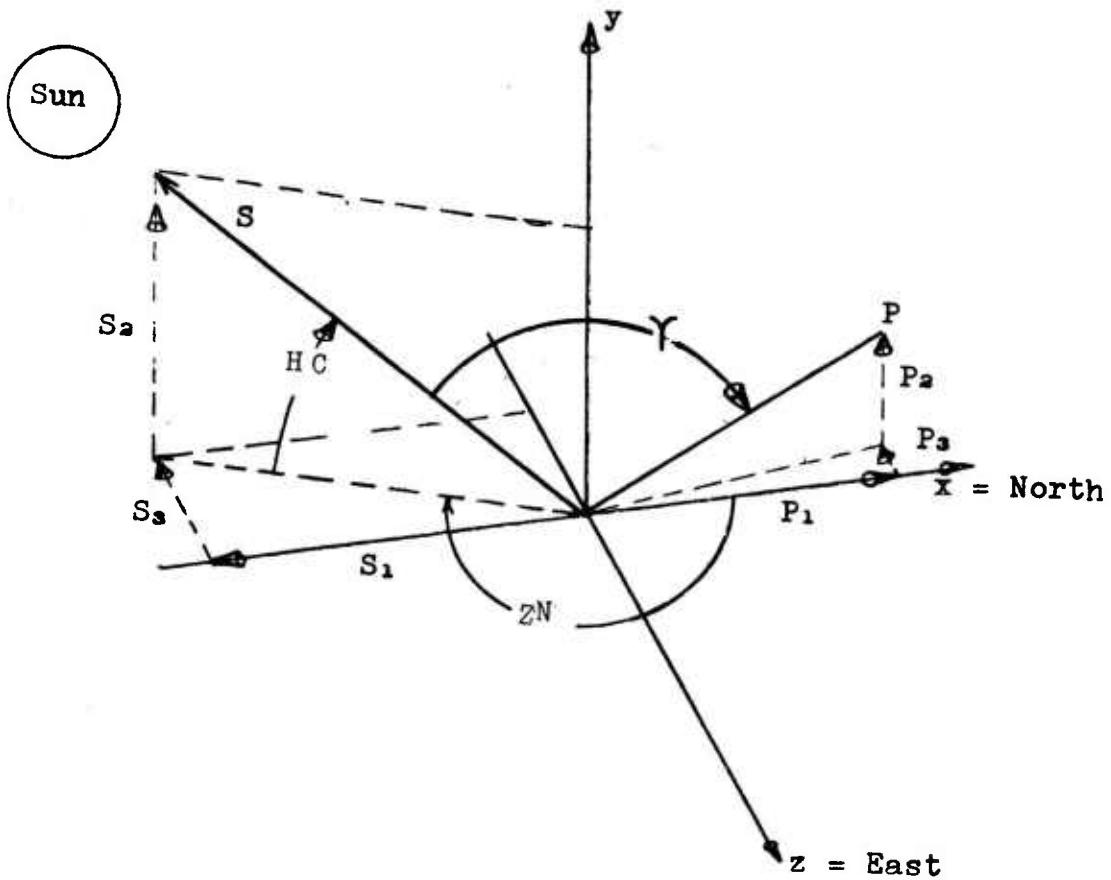


Figure 3. Sun-to-projectile angle resolution and sun's elevation and azimuth.

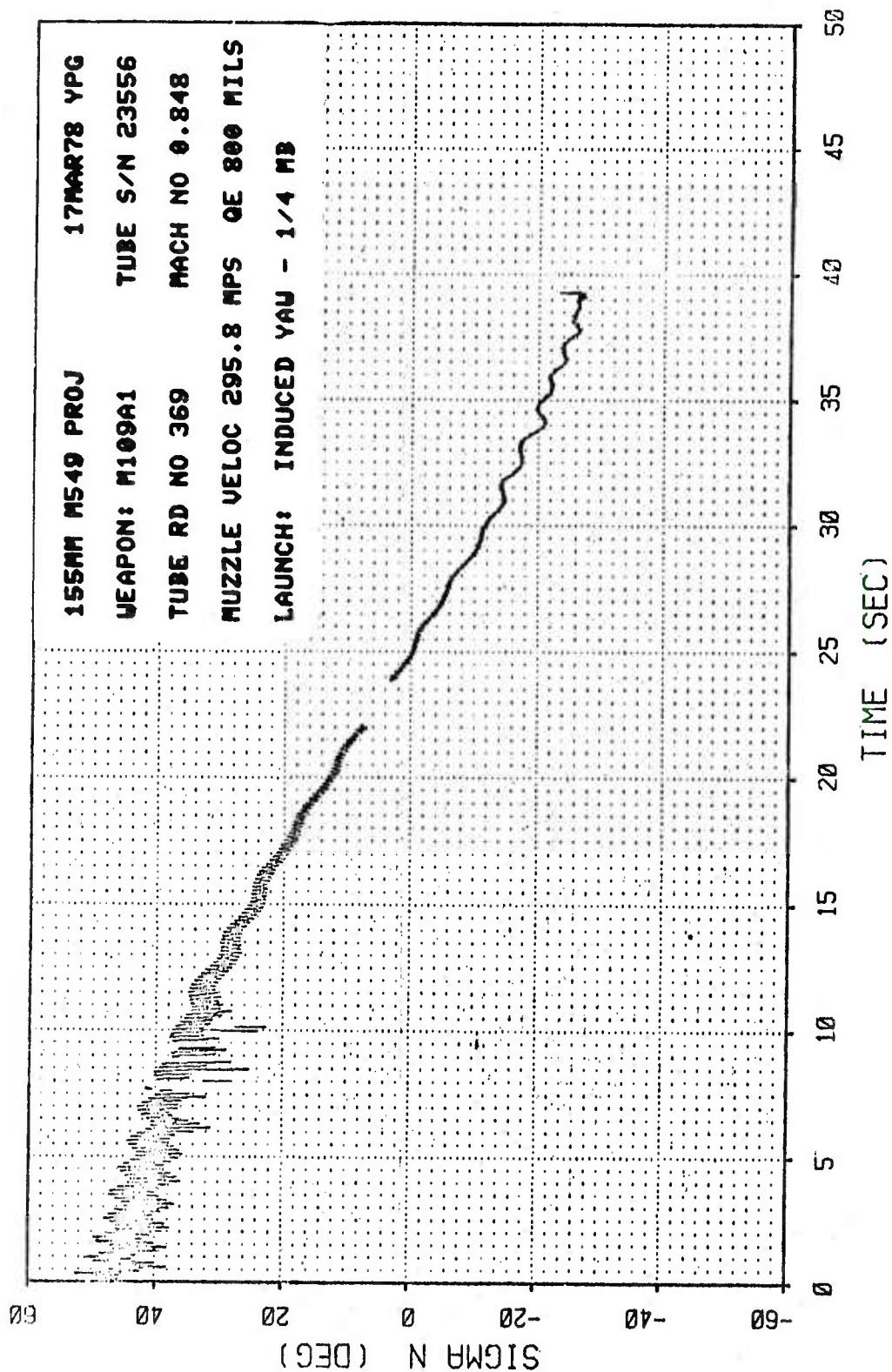


Figure 4. Actual sigma N vs time of a 155 mm M549 projectile.

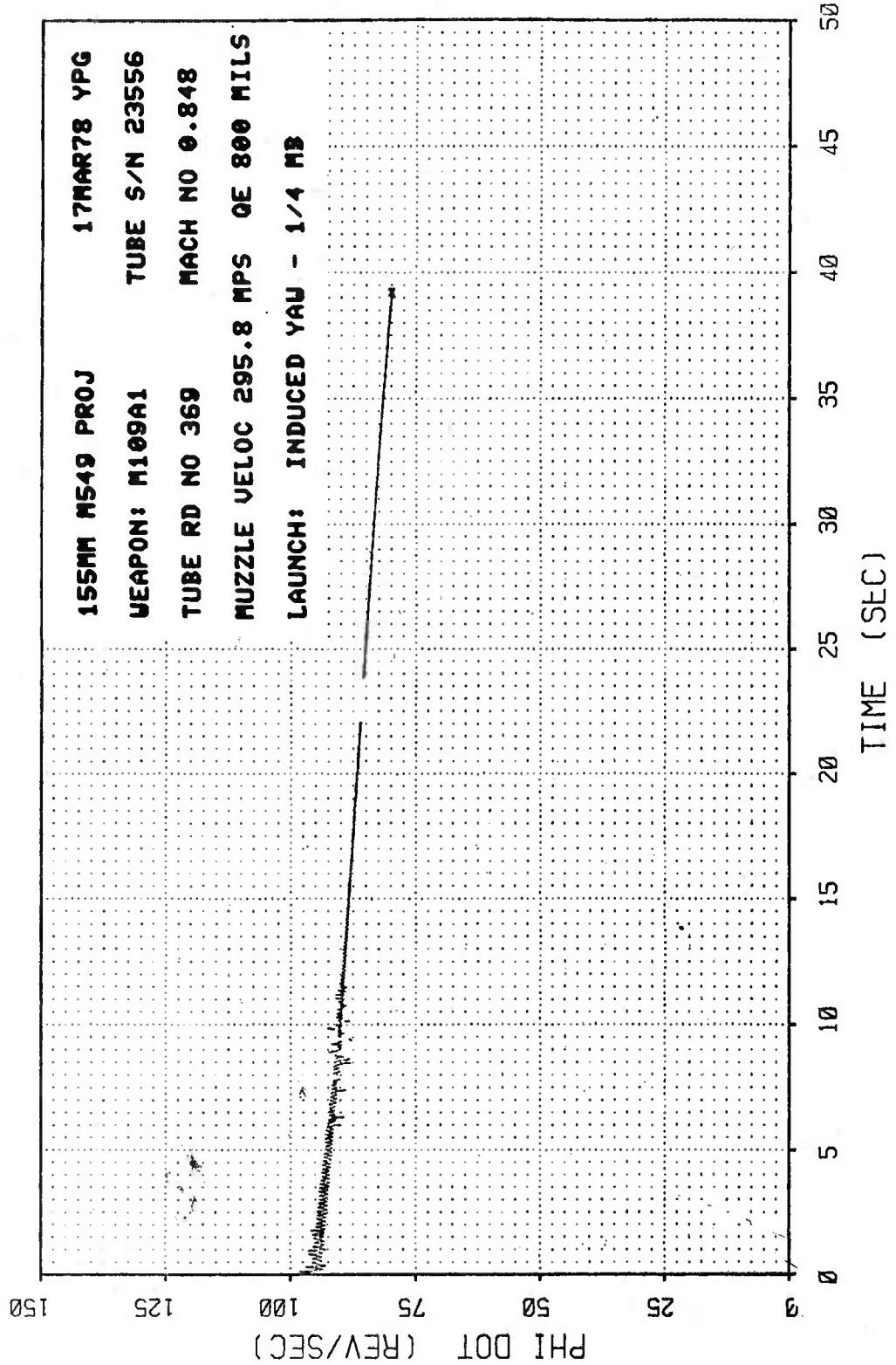


Figure 5. Actual phi dot vs time of a 155 mm M549 projectile.

SIMULATED SIGMA N VS TIME OF FLIGHT

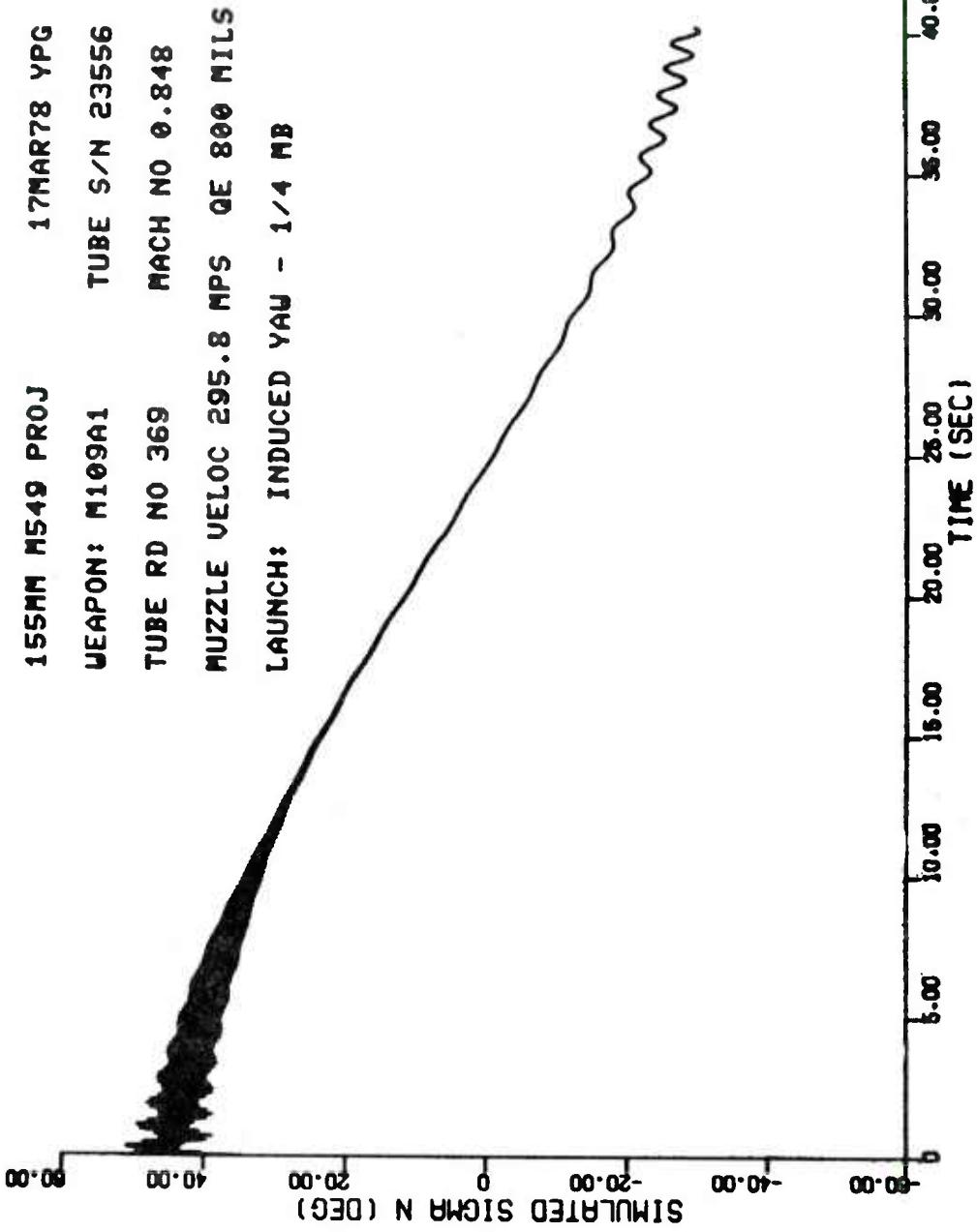


Figure 6. Simulated sigma N vs time of a 155 mm M549 projectile.

## APPENDIX A

### INPUT AND OUTPUT FOR COMPUTER PROGRAM "SAZEL"

#### Description of Input and Output of SAZEL

To find the azimuth and elevation of the sun using the computer program, SAZEL, as listed in Appendix B, data are input on one computer card as follows:

#### INPUT

Column No.	Item	Format
1-2	NDAY, numerical day of month	I2
10-11	NMONTH, numerical month of year	I2
20-23	NYEAR, numerical year A.D. (1978-2000 only)	I4
30-31	NHOUR, GMT hours	I2
32-33	NMIN, minutes	I2
50-59	WLONG, longitude, degrees	F9.4
60-69	WLAT, latitude, degrees	F9.4

#### EXAMPLE

The example used in table 3 and 4 is chosen for comparative purposes.

October 28, 1978; GMT= 1530  
Yuma Proving Ground; Longitude=114.3028 deg, Latitude=32.8811 deg

Column No.	Card Item
1-2	28
10-11	10
20-23	1978
30-31	15
32-33	30
50-59	114.3028
60-69	32.8811

OUTPUT

ODAY	OTIME (Z)	GHA	AZIMUTH	DECLINATION	ELEVATION
302	1600	56.5333	119.8569	-13.1392	18.2251

APPENDIX B

LISTING OF COMPUTER PROGRAM "SAZEL"

74 / 74 OPT = 1

FTN 4-6-420

02/28/79 15:55:23

1

PROGRAM SAZEL (INBUILT OUTBUILT TABLES=INPUT-INPUT=0) (1)

PROGRAM SAZEL 74/74 OPT=1

FTN 4.6+420 02/28/79 15.55.23

PAGE 2

C C EPIC1 AND EPIC2 CONTAINS THE ECLIPTIC ANGULAR POSITION  
C OF THE SUN AS A FUNCTION OF JULIAN DATE

55

C C DECI1 AND DECI2 CONTAIN THE SINUSOIDAL PATH OF THE SUN  
C AS A FUNCTION OF JULIAN DATE

60

C C OEC11 AND OEC12 CONTAIN THE DECLINATION INCREMENT FROM  
C DAY 10 DAY AS A FUNCTION OF JULIAN DATE

65

C DATA EPIC1/4.1833,4.0667,3.95,3.8333,3.7167,3.6,3.5,3.3833,  
\$3.2833,3.1833,4.0667,3.95,3.8333,3.7167,3.6,3.5,3.3833,  
\$2.5167,2.4333,2.3667,2.2833,2.2167,2.1333,2.0667,2.0,  
\$1.95,1.8833,1.8333,1.7833,1.7333,1.6633,1.65,  
\$1.6167,1.5833,1.55,1.5167,1.5,1.4833,1.4667,1.45,1.4333,1.4333,  
\$1.4333,1.4333,1.4333,1.4333,1.4333,1.45,1.451,1.4667,1.45,1.4333,1.4333,  
\$1.55,1.5833,1.6167,1.65,1.6833,1.7333,1.7667,1.8167,1.8667,1.8667,  
\$1.9167,1.9667,2.0167,2.0667,2.1167,2.1633,2.2333,2.3,2.3667,  
\$2.4333,2.5,2.5667,2.6333,2.7,2.7667,2.8333,2.9167,2.9833,3.0667,  
\$3.1333,3.2,3.2667,3.3,3.4333,3.5167,3.6667,3.7333,  
\$3.8167,3.8833,3.9667,4.0333,4.1167,4.1833,4.2667,4.3333,4.4,  
\$4.4667,4.55,4.6167,4.6833,4.75,4.8167,4.8833,4.9333,5.0,5.0667,  
\$5.1167,5.1667,5.2333,5.2833,5.3333,5.3833,5.4333,5.5167,  
\$5.5667,5.6,5.6333,5.6667,5.7333,5.7667,5.8,5.8167,5.8333,  
\$5.8667,5.8833,5.9,5.9167,5.9333,5.9333,5.9333,5.9333,  
\$5.9167,5.9167,5.9,5.8833,5.8667,5.85,5.8333,5.8,5.7833,5.75,  
\$5.7333,5.7,5.6667,5.6333,5.6,5.55,5.5167,5.4667,5.4333,  
\$5.3833,5.35,5.3,5.25,5.2,5.15,5.1,5.05,5.0,4.95,4.9,4.8333,4.7833,  
\$4.7333,4.6833,4.6167,4.5667,4.5167,4.4667/

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C DATA EPIC2/4.4,4.35,4.3,4.25,4.2,  
\$4.15,4.1,4.05,4.0,3.95,3.9167,3.8667,3.8167,3.7833,3.75,3.7,  
\$3.6667,3.6333,3.6,3.5833,3.55,3.5167,3.5,3.4833,3.4667,3.5,  
\$3.4333,3.4167,3.4,3.4,3.4,3.3833,3.3833,3.3833,3.4,3.4,3.4167,  
\$3.4167,3.4333,3.45,3.4667,3.5,3.5167,3.5,3.5833,3.6167,3.65,  
\$3.6833,3.7167,3.7667,3.8,3.85,3.95,4.0,4.0667,4.1167,4.1833,  
\$4.2333,4.3,4.3667,4.4333,4.5,4.5667,4.6333,4.7167,4.7833,4.8667,  
\$4.95,5.0167,5,5.1,5.1833,5.2667,5.35,5.4333,5.5167,5.6,5.6833,  
\$5.7833,5.8667,5.95,6.0333,6.1333,6.2167,6.3,6.4,6.4833,6.5667,  
\$6.6667,6.75,6.6333,6.9333,7.0167,7.1,7.1833,7.2667,7.35,7.4333,  
\$7.5167,7,6,7.6833,7.75,7.8333,7.9167,7.9833,8.05,8.1167,8.2,  
\$8.2667,8.3167,8.3833,8.45,8.5,8.5667,8.6167,8.6667,8.7167,8.7667,  
\$8.8,8.85,8.8833,8.9167,8.95,8.9833,9,0,9.0333,9.05,9.0667,9.0833,  
\$9.0833,9.1,9.1,9.1,9.0833,9.0833,9.0667,9.05,9.0333,9.0,  
\$8.9833,8.95,8.9167,8.8667,8.8333,8.7833,8.7333,8.6833,8.6333,  
\$8.5667,8.5,8.4333,8.3667,8.3,8.2333,8.15,8.0667,7.9833,7.97,8,  
\$7.7167,7.6167,7.5167,7.4167,7.3167,7.2,7.1,7.0,6.8833,6.7667,  
\$6.65,6.5333,6.4167,6.3,6.1833,6.05,5.9333,5.8167,5.6833,5.5667,  
\$5.4333,5.3167,5.1833,5.0667,4.95,4.8167,4.7,4.5667,4.45,4.3333,

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PROGRAM SAZEL 74/74 OPTI 31

OPT=1

ETIN 6 64630 02/12/2012

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FIN 4.642

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PROGRAM SAZEL 74/74 OPT=1 FTN 4.6+420 02/28/79 15.55.23 PAGE 5

```
      C   H0=FLOAT(NHOUR*100)
C   COMPUTES IF NYEAR IS A LEAP YEAR
C   GO TO (100+110,110,110),MOD(NYEAR-1904,4)+1
C
      215   C   100 IYEAR=2
             N=NYEAR-64
             GO TO 120
      220   110 CONTINUE
             IYEAR=1
             N=NYEAR-64
      120 CONTINUE
             DATE=MONTH*MONTH*IYEAR+NDAY
             IF (IYEAR.EQ.2.AND.DATE.J.GT.60) N=((NYEAR+12)/4)+17
             ADD=CORR(N)*100.
             CH=HO*HC+ADD
      225   DATEN=DATEJ
             IF (CH.LT.0.0) DATEN=DATEN-1
             IF (CH.GT.2400.) DATEN=DATEN+1
             IF (CH.GT.HO.AND.CH.EQ.2400.) DATEN=DATEN+1
             IF (IYEAR.EQ.1.AND.DATE.J.GT.59) DATEN=DATEJ+1
             IF (DATEN.EQ.367) DATEN=1
             IF (DATEN.EQ.0) DATEN=366
             TI=CH
             IF (CH.GT.2400.) TI=CH-2400.
             IF (CH.LT.0.0) TI=CH+2400.
      230   TIME=IFIX(TI)
             IF (DATEN.LE.186) TILT=DEC1(DATEN)
             IF (DATEN.GT.186) TILT=DEC2(DATEN-186)
             IF (DATEN.LE.176) CTILT=(TI/2400.)*DECA1(DATEN)
             IF (DATEN.GT.176) CTILT=(TI/2400.)*DECA2(DATEN-176)
             IF (DATEN.LE.176) ZEN=EPIC1(DATEN)
             IF (DATEN.GT.176) ZEN=EPIC2(DATEN-176)
             ZENS=FLOAT(NHOUR)*15.+FLOAT(MIN)*(15./60.)*175.
             ZHOR=ZENS
             IF (ZENS.GT.360.) ZHOR=ZENS-360.
      235   GHAS=ZEN*ZHOR
             DECS=TILT*CTILT
             RAD=0174533
             WLAT=WLAT*RAD
             WLONG=WLONG*RAD
             DECL=DECS*RAD
      240   SINPHI=SIN(WLATR)
             COSPHI=COS(WLATR)
             STNDEC=SINT(DECL)
             COSDEC=COS(DECL)
             GHA=GHAS*RAD
             IF (GHA.LT.0) GHA=P12+GHA
             TLHA=GHA-WLONGR+P12
             IF (TLHA.LT.P1) T=TLHA
             IF (TLHA.GE.P1) T=P12-TLHA
             IF (TLHA.GE.P12) T=TLHA-P12
             COST=COS(T)
```

PROGRAM SAZEL 74/74 OPT=1

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```
ARG1=SINPHI*SINDEC*COSPHI*COSDEC*COST
H=ASIN(ARG1)
COHS=COST(H)
SIHN=SIN(H)
ARG2=(SINDEC-SINPHI*SIHN)/(COSPHI*COST)
270 Z=ACOS(ARG2)
IF (TLHA.LT.PI) AZHB=PI2-Z
IF (TLHA.GE.PI) AZHB=Z
IF (TLHA.GE.PI2) AZHB=PI2-Z
AZHB0=AZHB/RAD
HB=H/RAD
WRITE(6,705)
705 FORMAT(1H1*5X,*INPUT*//)
WRITE(6,703)
280 703 FORMAT(5X,*DAY*2X,*MONTH*2X,*YEAR*2X,*TIME (Z)*2X,*LONGITUDE*,
      $2X,*LATITUDE)
      WRITE(6,704) NDAY,MONTH,NYEAR,NHOUR,MIN,WLONG,WLAT
      704 FORMAT (5X,I3,4X,I2,3X,I4,4X,212+4X,F9.4,2X,F8.4,/)
      WRITE(6,702)
      702 FORMAT(5X,*OUTPUT*//)
      WRITE(6,706)
      706 FORMAT (6X,*ODAY*,2X,*OTIME (Z)*,3X,*GHA*,5X,*AZIMUTH*,2X,*DECLINA-
      $TION*,2X,*ELEVATION*)
      WRITE (6,707) DATE,TIME,GHAS,AZHB,DECS,HB
      707 FORMAT (7X,I3,4X,I4,4X,F8.4,IX,F8.4,4XF8.4)
      STOP
END
```

## GLOSSARY

Azimuth	The angle measured clockwise from true north to a line passing through the observer and subpoint of the sun
Celestial horizon	The tangent plane to the earth passing through the observer's position
Declination	The angular distance to the sun measured north or south through $90^\circ$ from the equator to the subpoint of the sun
Elevation	The angular distance of the sun above the celestial horizon
Greenwich Hour Angle	The angular distance measured from the Greenwich meridian westward through $360^\circ$ to the meridian passing through the subpoint of the sun
Greenwich Meridian	The prime meridian which passes through Greenwich, England, from which longitude is measured east or west
Greenwich Mean Time	Local time at the Greenwich meridian measured by reference to the mean sun. It is the angle measured along the equator (and converted to time) from the Greenwich meridian westward through $360^\circ$ to the meridian passing through the subpoint of the mean sun
IZREF	A time conversion to express local mean time as Greenwich mean time
Latitude	Angular distance measured north or south of the equator along a meridian, $0^\circ$ through $90^\circ$
Longitude	The angular distance east or west of the Greenwich meridian, measured along a line of parallel from $0^\circ$ to $180^\circ$
Local Hour Angle	The angular distance measured from the observer's meridian westward through the subpoint of the sun

Local Mean Time	Local time at the observer's meridian measured by reference to the mean sun. It is the angle measured along the equator (and converted to time) from the observer's meridian westward through 360° to the meridian passing through the subpoint of the mean sun
Meridian	Imaginary line on the earth connecting points of equal longitude
Parallel	Imaginary line on the earth connecting points of equal latitude
Subpoint	That point on the earth's surface directly beneath a celestial body
Time	Usually expressed in four numerals (0001 thru 2400) where there are 24 hours in a day and 60 minutes to one hour. 6:29 PM would be expressed as 1829
Z or Zulu time	An expression indicating Greenwich mean time

### LIST OF SYMBOLS

Dec	Declination of the sun, deg
DOF	Degrees-of-freedom
GHA	Greenwich Hour Angle of the sun, deg
GM	Greenwich Meridian, $0^\circ$ longitude
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time, hours
HC	Elevation of the sun, deg
IZREF	Time conversion, hours
LHA	Local Hour Angle of the sun, deg
LMT	Local Mean Time, hours
OM	Observer's meridian, deg of longitude
$P_1, P_2, P_3$	Directional cosines of missile position, P, as used in 6-DOF trajectory program (earth frame)
$S_1, S_2, S_3$	Directional cosines of sun position, S, (earth frame)
SS	Sun's subpoint meridian, deg
ZN	True azimuth of the sun, deg
$\gamma$	Yaw sonde acquisition angle between the sun and projectile axis, deg
$\sigma$	Angle between the sun and transverse plane perpendicular to projectile longitudinal axis, deg

## SIGN CONVENTION

Dec	North + South -
HC	Above celestial horizon + Below celestial horizon -
UZREF	East longitude position - West longitude position +
Latitude	North + South -
Longitude	East + West -
Sun	Forward of projectile + Aft of projectile -
ZN	Clockwise +

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